manuscript case

Manuscripts, N. W. Boundary Survey
(Eight note books on nat. hist)




Geological
North Western Boundary Survey

Gibbs, George. 1863

A dictionary of the Chinook jargon, or trade language of Oregon. Smithsonian Miscl. Collections, vol. 7, Smithsonian ~~publ.~~ inst. publ. no. 161, pp. xiv+43. Winch.

Gibbs, George. 1863

A dictionary of the Chinook jargon, or trade language of Oregon. Smithsonian misc. Collections vol. 7, Smithsonian ~~publ.~~ Inst. publ. no. 161, pp. xiv+43. March.

Gibbs, George. 1863

Instructions for research relative to the ethnology and philology of America.

Smithsonian Miscl. Collections, vol. 7, Smithsonian Inst. publ. no. 160, ~~[illegible]~~ 51 pp. March.

("Prepared for the Smithsonian Institution")

George Gibbs



A dictionary of the Chinook jargon. 1863

S.I. Pub. 161

S. mis. coll. vol. 7, 1867

~~Malathon~~

~~(for Eugenius Scale)~~

Bushnell, David I., Jr. 1938

Drawings by George Gibbs in Far Northwest, 1849-1851. Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 97(8): 1-28, illus.

Sent for 1-4-54

Bushnell, David I., Jr. 1938.

Drawings by George Gibbs in Far Northwest, 1849-1851. Smithsonian Misc. Collections 97(8): 1-28, illus.

1859.

August Small rat, Alcohol. Chuck-che-hum. Wurdemann. Exp. No. [illegible]

" Small (?) mole. do. Exp. No. [illegible]

Lizard. do. Exp. No. [illegible]

" Striped snake, Skagit Crossing. No. 2.

" Weasel - Camp Skagit. No. 9

" Ground Squirrel do Exp. No. 6

" Jumping mouse " [illegible]

" 2 small trout, Skagit river. [illegible]

The above all in Alcohol.

August 6th On the "second summit" of the Whatcom trail, at an elevation of feet found the blue or pine grouse breeding. The young were about the size of quails but could fly very well. Among other birds

a grouse which was probably female of the spruce partridge, not identified; the Canada jay & flocks of snow birds.

The heads of the gulches running towards the Skagit were inhabited by colonies of the hoary marmot whose whistle was heard constantly among the rocks. We saw numbers of them sitting erect at the mouths of their burrows or running from one to another. Their whistle is shrill and one of the calls so nearly resembles that of a man that when I first heard it, I answered, supposing it to be the signal of one of our men who was hunting.

Notwithstanding the abundant pasturage on the prairie summits of the mountains on the Skagit, I saw no signs of deer. Bear appear to be scarce though they exist, both black & grizzly. The mountain goats, except in the running season, would seem to confine themselves to particular localities.

Aug. 8th Creeper 5. 8. 2 3/4 (lost)

" Mouse. Extreme length 4 1/4; body 3 5/8; tail 5/8; hair 1/8; length head 1 1/8; to eye 3/8; to ear 7/8 2c summit. Skin.

Aug. 12th Canada grouse or Spruce partridge: ♂ 16 1/4; 23 1/2; 7 1/4

Aug. 15. Mountain goat. Brought into Camp Skagit by Mr Custer, skinned except the head.

Length of head on all, 13 1/2 in; nose to ear 10 1/2, height of ear 5 1/2 to inner canthus of eye 7 in; nostril to do. 5 1/2. - Injured -

Aug. 13. Trout, Skagit river.

Length 12 3/4; head 2 3/8; to ventral 5 5/8; dorsal 5 3/4; to anal 8.

Back and sides nearly down to medial line with small spots of irregular shape, black on the back; on the sides blue with a black edge

behind; from the anal fin to caudal also spotted below the line. Sides as far back as the anal fin with a broad streak of lake red. Dorsal & caudal fin with black spots; adipose olive with a few distinct rounded black spots, also interruptedly black on the edge; dorsal & caudal dark greyish brown anal without spots or very few near the belly; ventral & pectoral light reddish; back dark brown approaching to black, with blue reflections; operculum reddish, belly yellowish red; head short & blunt, partly spotted on the top, snout & pre-operculum; tail slightly lunated.

Another specimen of which a drawing only was sent had small specks along the belly, which was also more reddish; anal fin dull purplish; dorsal & caudal with a shade of bluish grey; back and head with olive reflections. (no. 2.

The meat of all that I saw was white. Much larger fish were also taken.

1859

Aug. 24. Trout. On head waters west fork of the Pasayten, a branch of the Similkameen. Apparently the same species as in the Skagit. In these the medial line was red, but there was no broad streak as in the others. The meat also was red. These differences may perhaps be owing to water & age, these being small. The roe was immature, about the size of mustard seed.

Aug. 26th Mountain Goat from Mt Hozameen, east of the Skagit. 2 yr. old male. Head over all 13 in; lip to eye, 6 in; nostril to do. 4 1/2; lip to ear 8 3/4; nostril to do. 7 1/2; height of ear 5. Skinned when brot. in.

With the exception of the above mountain the goat is not found east of the Skagit in this district. It however occurs again in the Nicolas mountains.

1859

Aug. 27 Squirrel; Nth east of Skagit R. Length 12 1/8; vertebrae of tail 4 3/4; hairs 1. head to occiput 2 1/4; nose to eye 3/4; to ear 1 5/8; height ear 5/8 forefoot 1 1/8; hind, 1 3/4.

Aug. 27th Canada Grouse ♂. 16 5/8. 23. 7 1/2 specimen.

" do. do. 17. 23. 7 1/2 - head only. Also head of female.

The young are now about half grown. It is here the common species. The young males nearly resemble the female in plumage, but I think assume their proper color in the fall. They frequent low bottoms & the wooded banks of streams, are excessively tame or stupid, so much so that the men killed great numbers with sticks & the Indians caught them with a noose fastened to the end of a pole. I have seen the hen with a brood of nearly full grown chickens huddled in the trail.

Aug. 28th White billed Squirrel, female Length, total, 15 in; body 8 1/2; vertebrae of tail 4 3/4. Head 2 1/4; to eye 3/4; to ear 1 3/4 height ear 5/8. forefoot 1 1/4; hind, 2.

" " do male Length same, head 2 3/8; to eye 7/8; to ear 1 1/8; height ear, 3/4; feet, 1 3/8. 2.

This species from here on to the Kamen river is the common species. It is a very lively, noisy animal, its habits like those of the common pine squirrel of the sound, from which it differs only in color. Its food is chiefly the seeds of the Abies Douglasii.

Aug. 31. Mouse. 9 1/2; 3 3/4. head 1 1/8; to eye 1/2; to ear 3/4; height ear 5/8; feet 3/8, 1 1/4. Skull lost.

1859
Sept. 2d. Canada Grouse, female.
14 1/4. 22. 7. The crop in one individual was filled with fir leaves. Specimen

" 4th. Jackass rabbit. One was seen to dart but not shot.

" " Neotoma. total length 14 1/2; body 8 in. head 2 1/4; to eye 1; to ear 2; height of ear 1. feet 7/8. 1 3/4

" 5th. Pine Marten. Pekipekus (Sinilk.)
Total length 28. body 17 1/4; tail 8 3/8; hair 2 3/8 head 4. to ear 3. to eye 1 1/4. height ear 1 1/2 feet 2 5/8 - 4.

" 8th Small owl. 8. 17. 5 7/8. male

Sept. 9. Ptarmigan, No. 1. male
12 3/4 - 22 - 6 3/4.

" " do. No. 2 male
13 1/2 - 23 - 7 1/2.
These two differ considerably in plumage. The crop was filled with willow leaves. They seem to be pretty abundant in the mountains - Winter plumage white. The flesh is dark & not very good. They are exclusively a mountain bird, the willow growing there as well as in the valleys.
" 11th. Canada grouse, male.
15 1/8. 23 1/2. 7 1/2
Crop filled with huckleberries.

" " Ptarmigan No. 3. 14 1/2. 23 1/2. 7 1/2

" No 4. 14 1/2 23 1/2 7 5/8

" No. 5. 14 1/4. 23 1/2. 7 1/2
I believe both sexes are alike in plumage & am not sure that I can distinguish

them at all at this season of the year. One specimen had the crop filled with seeds of the Spiraea.

Sept. 11th. Ruffed Grouse. (not preserved) 17 3/4 . 23 . 7 1/2 . back & tail grey.

" 14th. Pine Marten, young male. Length 24 in; body 15 1/4 - vertebrae of tail 6 3/4; head 3 3/8; to eye 1 1/8; to ear 2 1/2; height of ear 1 1/4; feet 2 1/4 . 3.

" 16th. Gopher. Length 7 7/8 tail 2. head 1 7/8; to eye 3/4 to ear 1 3/8; hight of ear 7/4 feet 7/8 . 1. male

The small ground squirrel (Chipmunk and the white bellied Pine squirrel both excessively abundant in the valley of the Nairmuloh. The latter are barking and squealing round the camp continually.

Sept. Little Chief Hare. This animal is very abundant on the Nairmuloh, inhabiting the talus of rocks which slide down from the mountains. The Sacramento Indians call them "Skill" from a fancied resemblance to their cry, Kill, Kill.

Sept. 21st. Flying Squirrel, female. Total length 13 5/8, body 7. hair of tail 1. to eye 3/4; ear 1 5/8; hight ear 3/4; feet, 3/4 - 1 5/8. Vertebrae of tail, skinned 5 3/8

" " Gopher Squirrel. male Measurements not taken.

" 22d. Cracker Cow, ♂ 12 1/4 - 22 - 8.

1859
Sept 25th Little Chief Hare, female.
Length 7 in. head 2. to eye 3/4.
to ear 1 3/4, height ear 7/8, feet 7/8 - 1 1/4.

" " Rusty Squirrel. male.
Length total 15. body 8. hairs of tail 1 1/2
head 2 1/8, to eye 7/8, to ear 1 3/8, height
of ear 3/4, feet 1 1/4 - 1 7/8.

Another of the same color was observed
but not shot. I am uncertain whether
it can be considered a different species.
Obtained near mouth of Naisanitoh.

" White headed Squirrel.
Passayten River, Wurdemanna
Alcohol.

" 26th Small Hawk ♂ 11. 22 1/2 · 7 1/2

Water ousels & chickadees at Cp. Naisanitoh.

Sept. Ptarmigan, mouth of Similkameen, not measured.

" 29 Sharp tailed grouse. Same locality, but on the prairie - not measured. Sex not distinguished.

This grouse now first begins to appear on the open country, both hills & low lands. It is here called the prairie chicken.

Sage Fowl. This bird the Indians tell me, is not found so far north, although the Artemisia is common in the valley of the Similkameen and Okinakane, & on the neighboring hills.

Sept. 30th. Two specimens Ta-ah-nia Salmon, male & female. Okinakane

1859

River. This fish is now drawing to ~~the close~~ of its spawning season. It frequents this river & the lakes in immense numbers, its color actually reddening the bed.

Measurements.

Male. Length 21 1/2 in. head 5 1/2 - to dorsal fin 10 - ventral 10 1/2 anal 14 - Adipose 16 - Upper line of head very concave, iris yellow. Opercularum & pre-oper. dirty greenish; body brick red tail and scarlet - Caudal fin brown, speckled with black.

Female - Length 22 in head 4 1/2, to dorsal 10 in, ventral 11, anal 14 3/4, adipose 16 3/4 - Color of head light greenish back brick red inclining to purple, belly dirty yellowish grey. Caudal fin speckled; but slightly lunated. Upper line of head convex whereas that of the male is the reverse. Eggs red and of the size of swan shot.

This appears to be the average size of the fish. The meat is red. Outlines & a specimen of the roe accompany the skins. Specimen No 22 & 21.

Oct. 1. Checkered Snake - Alcohol
Cp. Sinilkameen.

" " Bat - Alcohol
Cp. Similkameen.

Rattlesnakes first appear on the Similkameen - As the weather is now cold they have mostly gone into their holes.

Oct. 3d. Woodpecker, 10. 15 3/4. 5 1/4 ♂

Oct. 4th Muskrat, ♂ Length 24 in. body 13; head 3 1/4; to eye 1 3/8; to ear 3. feet 1 3/8 - 3 1/8.

1859

Oct. 4th Salmon, Kashoo, female

Length 27 in head 5 3/4 medial line 18. To ventral 13 1/2 dorsal 10 5/8 adipose 18 3/4 anal 17 1/4.

Meat red - eggs orange. size of brave shot.

Except in color of the meat this fish seems to resemble the net-bleiks of the Sound - It has just arrived in the Okinakane and would not spawn until after the Ta-ah-sia.

Eggs & Out line -

" " River ♂ 25 1/2 37.9. The oil glands 1 1/4 inch long.

" 6th Coot. 16 3/4 28 1/4 ♂

Copy

Oct. 6th Bighorn Sheep, female

3 yrs old - Skinned except the head, when brought in.

Lip to back of head 16 in. To base of horn 10 1/2; to eye 7 1/2; height ear 5 1/2; Curve of horn 9 1/2.

" do. Male - brought in after I left L not measured.

The Indians say that the deer on the Similkameen commence running after the middle of October. A month later the bighorn commences. The ewes of the latter drop their young high in the rocks and conceal them until they are strong enough to climb, so that they are seldom caught. They are very wild and unlike the mountain goat which is "lazy" The bighorn is found in the mountains south of the forks of the Similkameen & Nicomekl - The goats in the Methow Mts, which are very high, but more north of those & east of the

Skagit except on Hozumeen. The goats have no running season. They remain in one spot, & cohabit mostly in the fall. All drop their young in the spring, the goats among the rocky peaks, like the bighorn. The deer runs more than the sheep.

The Indians call the does to them, kill them & then hunt for the fawns which they take home to be killed when wanted. They use dogs, which put on the track of deer, follow them up & drive them into the valleys, where they are killed. When the snow falls deep, deer and sheep both descend to the valleys, when numbers are killed. Both paw the snow up in seeking food. The track of goats & sheep is easily distinguishable from that of deer by being wider, & more blunt & open.

Oct. 6th White fish. Alcohol
The Indians bring in large quantities of these which seem to be the same as the Be-dobbl. Specimen No. 15

" " Small Snake, Alcohol. From Dr Berrien. Sp. No. 6.

Oct. Squirrel - Albino - Alcohol
Mr Lewis Harker. The eyes were pink and it is I suppose an albino of the white bellied squirrel.

" Shells of fresh water mussel, also several species small shells from the lake, obtained by Dr Berrien.

1059

Oct. 14. Obtained near mouth of the Nehoi-al-pitkuus, shells of a fresh water mussel, different from those at the Okanogan Lake. Piles of the shells lie here where the Indians have feasted on their contents.

" 15th. Arriving at the crossing of the Columbia found the Indians taking very large Salmon "Skul-lo-wees" by which I understand they intend all Salmon that have been long in fresh water. Could not preserve a specimen. Found the same fish a little later at the mouth of Blache's fork almost entirely exhausted. They had ceased running in the Okinahane when I arrived at Cp. Similkameen.

Nov. 2d. Canada Grouse. female. 15¼ - 23. 7⅝ (not preserved)

" " Canada Grouse female specimen. 15¼ - 22½ - 7⅝

" " Ruffed Grouse, male. 17. 22. 7¾. (not preserved)

" 4 Salmon - A small species with a sharp beak - In Alcohol.

The above on the Ne-hoi-al-pitkuus R.

2 of the same as that at Okanogan Lake.

Two species of trout taken in the Slawsh-tek-us or Mill Creek, east of the Columbia in winter, through the ice. Nunnehna or Salmon trout with red meat & spots. & Peesth with black specks and white meat.

Nov. 20. Peesth - 2 small specimens in Alcohol - for Colville Depot.

1859

Dec. 7. Colville Depot.

Ermine in Alcohol. Total length 13 in. Body 8 1/4 - Length head 2; to eye 1/2 - to ear 1 3/8; height ear 1/4 length of feet 1 1/4 1 3/4

" Hunter's Skin of ? Lynx. I should think it a young cougar except that it has a short tail. Colville Depot

" 23d. ~~Mealy~~ Red Poll Finch ♂ 5 - 8 - 2 5/8

" 24th. "Mutton" } not measured as he had been sick.

" 26th. Hare - } Hunter's Skin - No. 10.

" 30th. Sucker } female - Mill Creek In Alcohol. (No. 32

Very few birds around Colville Depot this month except Ravens, Magpies & Chickadees. a few ruffed and Canada grouse.

The Indians state that the Caribou sheds its horns some six weeks before the deer, & that none can be obtained at this time with them.

1860

Jany. 6th Coyote. Packer's Camp, Colville valley.

" 7th Field mice (2) Colville Depot

" 8th. White hare.

head 3 3/4 ears 3. to eye 1 1/2 to ear 3 1/4 feet 2 3/4. 6. Skull in alcohol

1869

Jany. 15th Chickadee ♂ 5.8 1/4.2 3/4
Colville Depot.

" 19th White Hare ♂
Length 15 1/4 tail 1 in hairs 1 1/2 length head 4 in. to ear 3 3/8 hight ear 3 1/2 to eye 1 3/4 feet. 3. 5 3/4 Vertebrae of tail skinned 2 in.

" " do. ♂ Length 15 3/4
Tail 1 1/4 3. Head 4. to ear 3 5/8 Hight ear 3 5/8 to eye 1 5/8 feet 3. 5 1/2
Vertebrae of tail skinned. 2 in.

Feby. 9th Hare. Length 15 1/2 Vertebrae of tail 2. Head 3 3/4 Nose to eye 1 3/4 to ear 3 Hight ears 3 1/2 feet 2 1/2 5 3/4

Feby 20th Finch ♂ 5 1/2. 8 3/4. 3 1/8

" " do ♀ 5 1/2 8 1/2. 3

" 21 White Hare. Length 16 1/2 head 4 nose to eye 1 3/4; do. to ear 3 3/4. Ear 3 5/8 feet 2 3/4 5 3/4

March 3d ♂. Harris' Woodpecker 9 5/8 (c.17) 5 1/4

" " Red Poll ♀ 5 3/8 8 3/8 3

This bird turns to white here and both very abundant. They are exceedingly fat notwithstanding the snow. The crop filled with small seeds.

March 3d Horned owl 24 1/4 54.16

1860

March 4th Titmouse 5. 7 3/4 (?) 2 3/4.

? sex.

" " Red Poll ♂ 5 1/2 8 3/4 3

About March 1st Salmon were reported to be running in the Spokane River.

The only birds yet seen are those that remain all winter. In this immediate neighborhood they are not very numerous, though I believe there are more in the valley. I have seen chiefly ravens, magpies, some woodpeckers, Stellar's Jay, Red-winged blackbird, Snow bunting, Red pole finch, Chickadees. Water ousels &c

March 4. Saw a pine Squirrel, apparently same species as on the Sound. Color red.

The Caribou is first found, travelling east, on the Columbia River about the lakes. It does not come south of 49° in that neighborhood. The wolverine is found I believe there also. At least I saw a hunters skin at Fort Colville, which I was told came from there.

March 6th Lark cock 18 1/2. 28 1/2 9 5/8 ♂

Crop filled with ants.

" " Snow Lark Bunting. 7 1/4. 13. 4 3/8

(?) ♂

Nuttall speaks of the hind nail as "rather short". In all the specimens I have seen it is the longest.

March 9th Pine Squirrel, Length 12 3/4. + hairs 2; body 8; head 2 1/2; to eye 3/4; ear 1 3/4 height ear 5/8; foot 1 1/4. 2. ♂

This squirrel appears to me to differ from the pine squirrel of the Sound. The belly is white with the under fur bluish or rather plumbeous; the hairs of the tail becoming black at the end. Can it be the white bellied squirrel above mentioned in winter dress.

March 9th 1860 Lark bunting 7¼, 13, 4½
♀ ♀ Specimen No 50

" " " do. do. 7½. 13. 4⅝
Specimen No. 51

✓

" 11th " Crossbill ♂ 6½. 10.7/8 3⅞.
Tail unequal. Specimen No 52.

~~I supposed the above to be a male, until on opening the body, I found two well developed eggs.~~

Crossbill, ♀ not measured
Shorter than the last. Seem to be abundant now & feeding on the Columbia pine. No 53

Nuthatch 4½. 7⅜ 2⅝
Sex not distinguishable. Specimen No 54

✓

" 12th " Woodpecker 6. 12½. 3⅞
No 55

" " " Chickadee 4¾. 7⅝ 2½
(not skinned)
(Same species as those above)

March. 12. 1860 Flying Squirrel ♀
Total length 14. — hairs 1 in. body 7¼ head 2.
to eye 3/4 to ear 1⅝. hight ear 7/8. feet 7/8, 1⅝.
~~Vertebrae of tail, skinned 5 in.~~ No. 56

" " " do. do. ♂
Length body 7⅝. (tail broken.) head 2. to eye ⅝
to ear 1⅜; hight ear ¾; feet 7/8, 1⅝. No. 57
~~Specimen No 57~~

~~The name in Shoqelpi. S'hoop-hoop.~~

" 13th In the valley. Red winged blackbird,
Robins, snow birds, Kildeer plover, Mallards.
The Oregon snow bird is not very correctly described
by Nuttall - One shot to day has a long dark
spot on the under web of the outer tail feather,
on the 2d feather one half as long as the
feather long, while on the third feather is a
white mark one third its length, on the same
same. The outer web of the 2d feather was also
slightly margined with dusky. Head not black
but rusty on the crown.

" 14 Kildeer plover 10. 20. 6⅝ - ♀ male -
(not measured.)

" March 15th 1860 } Peptabchin Creek
Two small trout.

The spots on them differently distributed. In one case not extending behind the Dorsal fin.

✓ " 20th " Chickadee ♀ 5/8. 8. 2 3/4

" 20th . Sitta 4 3/8. 8. 2 3/4

22 Chipmunk

23 Field Mouse

23 Flying Squirrel ♂
total length 12 3/4; head 2 1/8 to eye 5/8 ear 1 1/2
height ear 3/4; body 8 in. foot 3/4 1 1/2

Note the peculiar glands of the Flying squirrel.

White billed Nuthatch ♂ 5 7/8. 10 1/4. 3 3/8
March 25th. Specimen No. 65.
Saw quite a number yesterday on the hill side. Also a blue bird.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mch 30th - Mill Creek - ~~Aspenite~~. Noticed Ground Robin and meadow lark - The latter probably wintered here.

April 10th - The swamp quarter behind that of Mill Creek valley at the Crossing of the Blacks Fork. A few ducks, geese & cranes, robins, chickadees, jays red winged and other woodpeckers. The ruffed grouse was drumming.

[illegible]

May 13th [illegible] 5.0 P.M. 3 ♂ [illegible]
[illegible]

√ " 14th Gonepteryx Rhamni ♂ 11.45 P.M.
(Hibernated) No 20

" " [illegible] Species 2.15 P.M. ♀ ♂
No. 89

(Not Hibernated)

" " [illegible] 1.15 P.M.
[illegible] Not Hibernated.

Elachista [illegible] (Hibernated)

May 15th Saw first humming bird.

" " Sphecia asiliformis, moth - not [illegible]
4.30 - 7.30 P.M.

√ " " Tyria [illegible] 9.30 - 10.30 P.M.
(Not Hibernated)

No. 90.

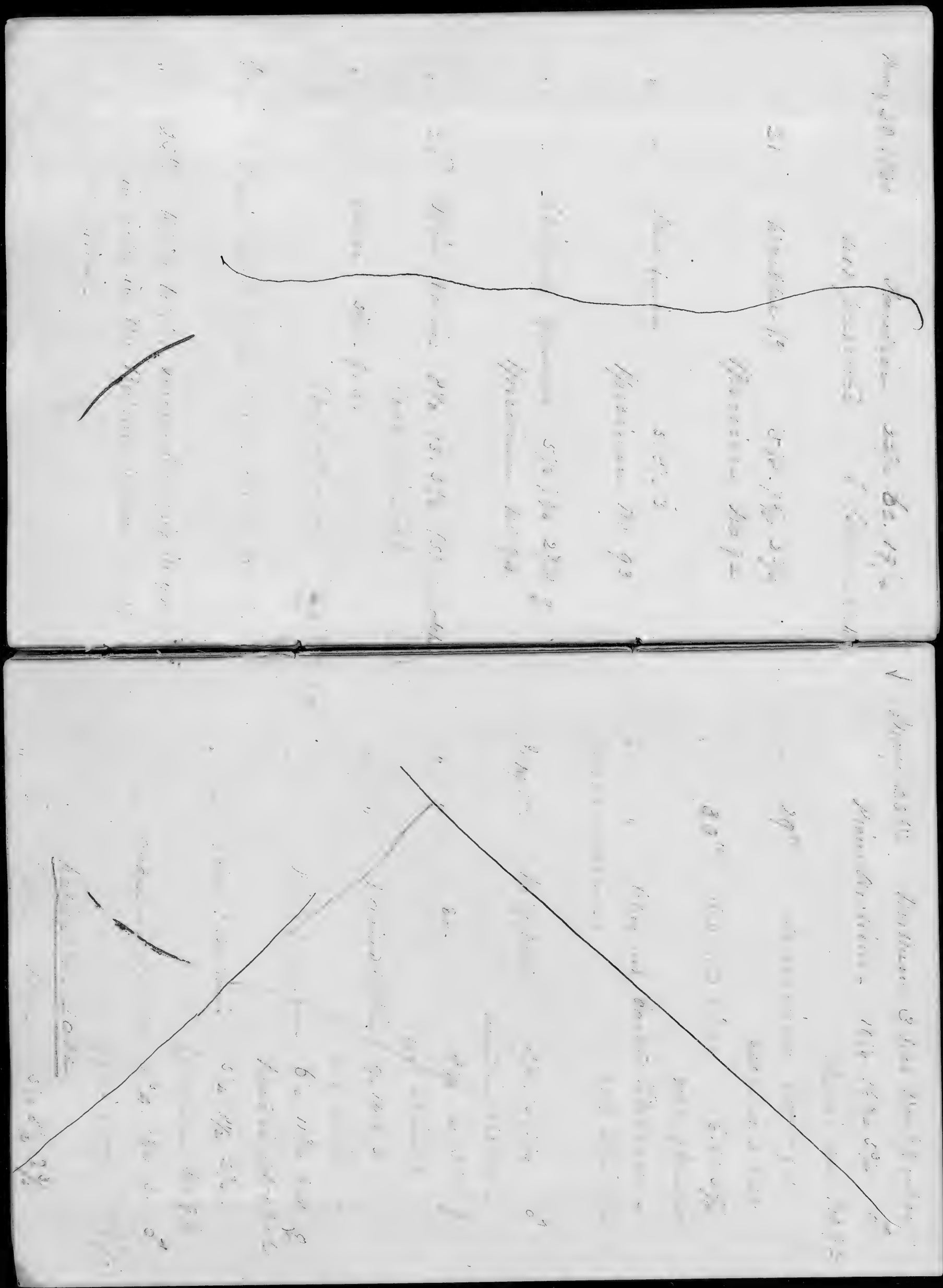
May 15th Lepidoptera Observations

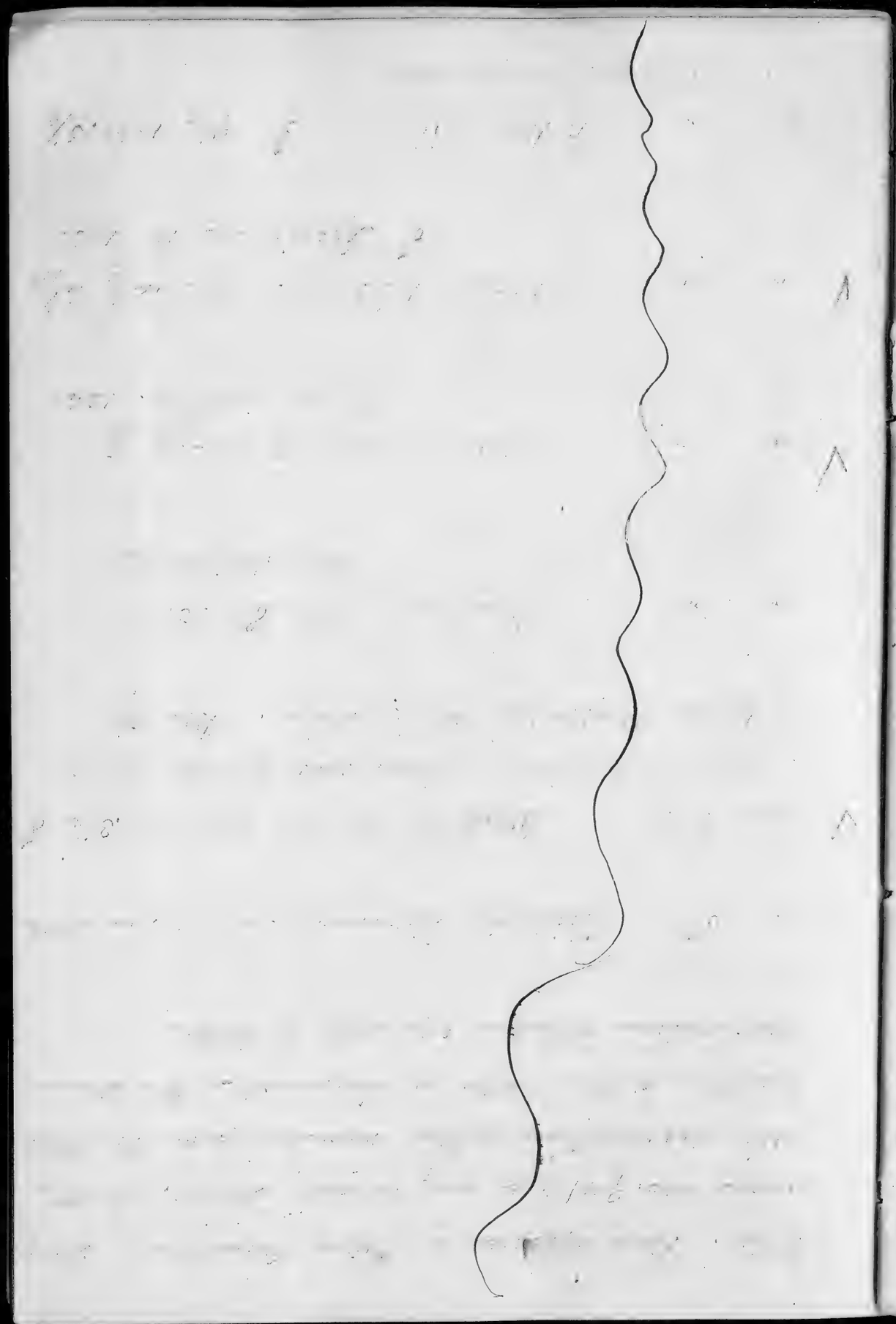
Fine hot, but cloudy — 20.30 P.M.
[illegible] Gonepteryx Rhamni was taken.
[illegible] Lepidoptera flying were white.
[illegible] May 14th [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] Tyria [illegible] Sphecia [illegible] - they were [illegible]
[illegible] - they prove [illegible] [illegible] being [illegible]
in the evening. Mr [illegible] had heard [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] hour. I think that I got a specimen
[illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible]

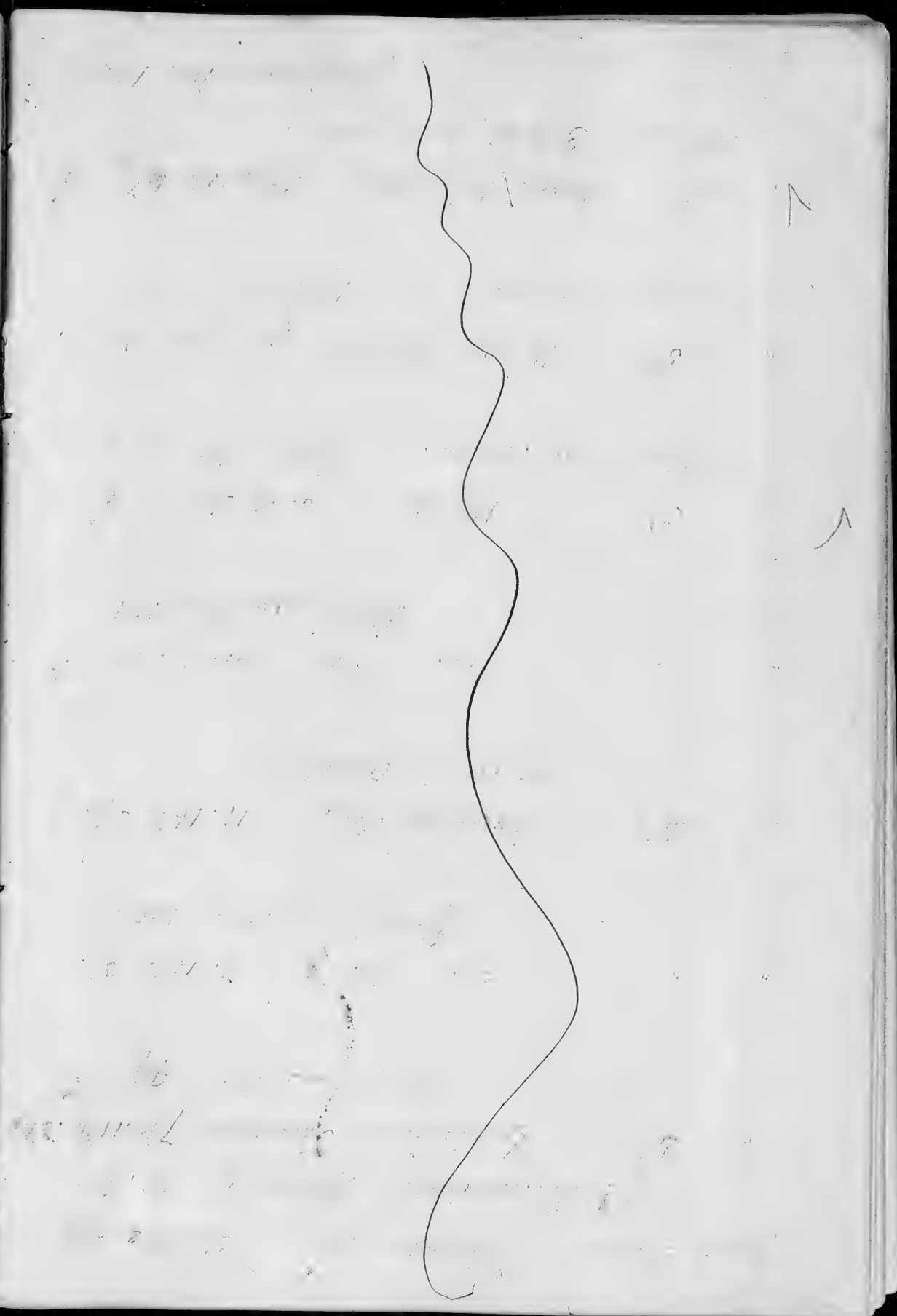
May 15 Saw 5.30 P.M. 2 ♂ ♂
[illegible] 10.0

May 17th Saw the [illegible] [illegible] and
[illegible] in the [illegible]. The [illegible] day [illegible]
not many.

May 18 [illegible] 13.30 - 14.
(Not Hibernated)
[illegible] on [illegible] Platanus. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] corrup.







Louisiana Sassafras.

Specimen No. 116

Dear

Kettering Union

Dec. 27 Sep. 13/94

I regret it cannot accord but
[illegible] The terms for our Bazar
is [illegible]

Will Edmond

" 28 Dear Mr. Kennedy Will £ — 2/6 for
temperance [illegible] contribution for the need
of food in Africa. [illegible] question as to the

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on the [illegible], but [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] white. The nest [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It was made almost entirely of the down of the [illegible], with a few bits of [illegible] on the outside.

No. 18[illegible]

June 30th Found a nest of a small bird be- lieved to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] on a [illegible] point about [illegible] feet [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]. The nest was [illegible] & con- sisted [illegible] entirely of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] eggs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The eggs contained [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

No. 25

July 2nd [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] - The next morning [illegible] the eggs & the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] almost completely [illegible] off the nest. The day after the bird was missed - two eggs gone & one broken. The re- maining three he took - They were nearly [illegible] about the size of bantam's eggs, of a very light creamy [illegible] tint, with dark [illegible] brown spots & blotches -

No. 186

July 3rd found on the [illegible] a small nest, apparently recently abandoned, containing only one egg.

~~[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]~~

the copy other cropped by mistake

July 5th Spermophile length 14 + 5½ hairs - body & head 2 in - to eye 1. to ear 2. height [illegible] ½ foot 1 in - [illegible] - female pregnant No. 132

Very common in the pine woods on [illegible] R. - seen sitting erect on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and when [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] & disappears -

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] length [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

No. 128

The colony on Kangaroo Island to be known by the Christian name Dorothy Hindmarsh

—

Aug. 1st. Arrived Cape Jervis

Sunset Rock

Aug. 2nd. Met on Cape Jervis the Aborigines Tarawara

Wilson River, [illegible] on Friday

[illegible]

Aug. 3rd. Landing the Kangaroo Island

[illegible]

July 30th. Beginning the Kangaroo Island Journal to the common book store "Pickle" attached,

Aug. 5th at Kangaroo Island – Found four small horses in a form – preserved three specimens – They are distinguished as having a white mark on the forehead –

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Nov. ——

Purchased at Victoria hunters skins of lynx & wolverine

Nov. 10 Portland Oregon. Specimens of Oregon Grouse – 2 in abnormal plumage.

John Green of Portland has several deer black tail, white tail & one from the Gulf of California – the latter not larger than a one year old – tail white but resembling the other generally except that it was redder in coat & the legs very slender –

## Swallows

Dr George Hammond, U.S. Army says that he watched the swallows (he thinks bank swallows) which built in the porches of the quarters at Fort Yuma & is satisfied that they swallow the mud of which they build their nests & pass it by the rectum, depositing it on the nests. He says they have certain times for feeding & working & do not feed during working hours. They were so numerous as to be a pest. They built in the corner of the rafters first, then other birds attached their nests to the corner afforded by the first & so on. These houses were entirely closed except a small hole for the entrance.

## Coyotes

Dr H. examined a coyote killed at Fort Yuma, in the winter and found a mass of grasshoppers big in it bridge. Dorsal fat & rawhide rope swallowed whole and a piece of bot leg with his name on it which he had thrown out of the window a few days before. & which was folded up for swallowing. He had noticed the coyotes poking about among the grass which appeared among ~~to~~ the snow and they seem to have been picking off dead grasshoppers. The animal in question was very fat.

The Indians reported to the officers that one of the mules captured by Kennihan had dropped a foal —

Humboldt, "Aspects of Nature" p 40 in error about the musk ox.

The buffalo does not necessarily go South in winter - refers to the herds at the foot of the mountains. He calls it "common to the northern parts of both continents"! Speaks of huge ox horns in ancient Mexico —

can buildings!

Dr Hammond states that there is a difference between the sweat glands of the black tailed & mule deer, that of the former being the long est.

He says the Grouse tailed grouse does not breed in Colville valley nor on the Spokane, they probably resort to the Spokane plain — Men found them breeding at Walla Walla

?

Mr Peabody saw a lynx, larger than a coyote in the valley — not fasciata — short tail — Feby 5th 61 Colville valley — Probably the L. Canadensis

Wolverines shot on Upper Columbia above Mt Shepherd —

Nathan Pomroy speaks of Bull heads (Cottus) in Okinakane Lake nearly 4 feet long.

~~Between~~ Clarke's Fork — Beginning of June 1860 — numbers of small frogs — They make a noise something between a chirrup & a twitter & it was sometime before we were satisfied that it did not proceed from birds.

S. Kmnulyo according to
Skaakle, Sus-kah-zul
Chilowayk, tse-mia

Skaakle, Young Cowhatz, Swail

Okunegan pr. the Church

" " Book Office

S'whin, Okanagan for the thumb

~~Kaaoo~~ "

Kalchoo " hoof bitten

Mem. 11. B 1.